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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/754,969 01/05/01 HUANG

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SILICON VALLEY PATENT AGENCY, INC.
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EXAMINER

BASHORE, W
ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2176
DATE MAILED:

07/03/01

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary

Application No.
09/754,969

Applicant(s)
HUANG, Evan S.

Examiner
William L. Bashore

Art Unit
2176



-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on Jun 8, 2001
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above, claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- *See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☒ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).

Attachment(s)

- 15) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 18) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 16) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 19) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 17) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s). 2 20) ☐ Other:

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DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: original application filed on **1/5/2001** with provisional filing date of **1/31/2000**. IDS filed on 4/23/2001 and 4/25/2001.
2. Examiner acknowledges petition to make special under MPEP 708.02 VIII, filed on 4/25/2001, said petition granted on 6/8/2001.
3. Claims 1-42 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 15, 25, 39 are independent claims.

Specification

4. The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed. The following title is suggested: Method And Apparatus For Utilizing Document Type Definition To Generate Structured Documents.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Borgendale et al. (hereinafter Borgendale), U.S. Patent No. 5,276,793 issued January 1994, in view of Fuji Xerox (hereinafter Fuji Xerox), Japanese Application - Pub. No. JP 08030619 A, with publication date of February 2, 1996.

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In regard to independent claim 1, Borgendale teaches:

- an editor for producing/modifying structured documents (Borgendale Abstract; compare with claim 1 *"a method of producing structured documents, the method comprising:"*).

- receiving a document within a document construction module with DTDs, which can reside on a diskette (Borgendale column 8 lines 39-46; compare with claim 1 *"receiving a definition file including document type definitions (DTD)"*).

- a file including a number of objects indicative of "decorative" attributes, such as font, etc. (Borgendale Figures 19-21 - middle section in each figure; compare with claim 1 *"...the metafile including a number of displayable objects and respective decoration attributes about each of the displayable objects"*).

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30). Borgendale does not specifically teach display of said metafile with a DTD and objects. However, Fuji Xerox teaches a document editing device which performs structure editing of a document displayed as a table, based on a DTD (Fuji Xerox Abstract; compare with claim 1 *"displaying a metafile along with the definition file..."*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Fuji Xerox to Borgendale, because of Fuji Xerox's taught advantage of graphical displays regarding structured files, providing a user of Borgendale a way to visualize structural mapping.

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) said files revealing an association of elements and objects (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30, Figures 19-21;

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compare with claim 1 “*associating at least one of the definitions in the definition file with one of the displayable objects*”).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Borgendale teaches style information in the form of an “MLOOK” set, which is indicative of a metafile associated with modified elements, as well as associated with a DTD (Borgendale column 6 lines 66-68, column 7 lines 60-65; compare with claim 2).

In regard to dependent claim 3, Borgendale teaches converting a document with metafile to SGML utilizing a defined element look table, and a Structure table (Borgendale column 6 lines 22-32, Figures 5, 11, 12; compare with claim 3).

In regard to dependent claim 4, Borgendale teaches a document type definition, which describes a structure for document elements corresponding to displayable objects in a metafile (Borgendale column 6 lines 34-37; compare with claim 4).

In regard to dependent claim 5, Borgendale teaches document elements in a hierarchical presentation, each corresponding to objects in a metafile (Borgendale Figure 11; compare with claim 5).

In regard to dependent claim 6, Borgendale teaches document identifiers associated with elements and pointers (Borgendale Figures 11, 12; compare with claim 6).

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In regard to dependent claims 7-8, Borgendale teaches identifiers as alphanumeric text, as well as font, color, style (Borgendale column 6 lines 23; Figure 12 item Element Tag; compare with claims 7-8).

In regard to dependent claims 9-11, Borgendale teaches a construction module used for the creation/modification of documents associated with DTDs utilizing defined/modified looks, user modification of said document with respect to alphanumeric text, color, font, size, and style results in changes in identifiers (Borgendale column 6 lines 23, column 13 lines 18-40; compare with claims 9-11).

In regard to dependent claims 12-14, Borgendale teaches an editor whereby a user can generate documents associated with a DTD, said document can be initially generated as a text document, and resulting “look” of said document reflects characters, font, size, etc. (Borgendale Abstract, near top, also Figures 11-12; compare with claims 12-14).

In regard to independent claim 15, Borgendale teaches:

- an editor for producing/modifying structured documents (Borgendale Abstract; compare with claim 15 “*a method of producing structured documents, the method comprising:*”).

- receiving a document within a document construction module with DTDs, which can reside on a diskette (Borgendale column 8 lines 39-46; compare with claim 15 “*a definition file including...document type definitions includes an identifier*”).

- a file including a number of objects indicative of “decorative” attributes, such as font, etc. (Borgendale Figures 11-12, 19-21 - middle section in each figure; compare with claim 15 “*...wherein the*

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metafile including a number of displayable objects and respective decoration attributes about each of the displayable objects, and wherein each of the document type definitions includes an identifier”).

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30). Borgendale does not specifically teach display of said metafile with a DTD and objects. However, Fuji Xerox teaches a document editing device which performs structure editing of a document displayed as a table, based on a DTD (Fuji Xerox Abstract; compare with claim 15 “*activating an environment including a first display and a second display...including document type definitions (DTD) ”*). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Fuji Xerox to Borgendale, because of Fuji Xerox’s taught advantage of graphical displays regarding structured files, providing a user of Borgendale a way to visualize structural mapping.

- Borgendale teaches a document construction module comprising groups of DTDs and corresponding sets of base-styles (Borgendale column 8 lines 40-46; compare with claim 15 “*grouping a number of group objects, each of the group objects including a number of the displayable objects*”).

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) said files revealing an association of elements and objects (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30, Figures 19-21; compare with claim 15 “*associating each of the group...in one of the document type definitions*”).

In regard to dependent claim 16, Borgendale teaches style information in the form of an “MLOOK” set, which is indicative of a metafile associated with modified elements, as well as associated with a DTD (Borgendale column 6 lines 66-68, column 7 lines 60-65; compare with claim 16).

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In regard to dependent claim 17, Borgendale teaches converting a document with metafile to SGML utilizing a defined element look table, and a Structure table (Borgendale column 6 lines 22-32, Figures 5, 11, 12; compare with claim 17).

In regard to dependent claim 18, Borgendale teaches a markup language (SGML) which is generally suitable for display on applications made to interpret said language (Borgendale column 6 lines 25-33; compare with claim 18).

In regard to dependent claims 19-20, Borgendale teaches SGML (Borgendale column 6 lines 25-33). Borgendale does not specifically teach the Internet. However, this limitation would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention, because SGML and hypertext suggests an Internet embodiment, providing the advantage of a familiar communication medium to Borgendale.

In regard to dependent claims 21-22, Borgendale teaches an editor whereby a user can generate documents associated with a DTD, said document can be generated as a text document, and resulting "look" of said document reflects characters, font, size, etc., as well as resulting character objects (Borgendale Abstract, near top, also Figures 11-12; compare with claims 21-22).

In regard to dependent claim 23, Borgendale teaches identifiers as alphanumeric text, as well as font, color, style (Borgendale column 6 lines 23; Figure 12 item Element Tag; compare with claim 23).

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In regard to dependent claim 24, Borgendale teaches a construction module used for the creation/modification of documents associated with DTDs utilizing defined/modified looks, user modification of said document with respect to alphanumeric text, color, font, size, and style results in changes in identifiers (Borgendale column 6 lines 23, column 13 lines 18-40; compare with claim 24).

In regard to independent claim 25, Borgendale teaches:

- an editor for producing/modifying structured documents (Borgendale Abstract; compare with claim 25 "*a machine readable medium...the machine readable medium comprising:*").

- receiving a document within a document construction module with DTDs, which can reside on a diskette (Borgendale column 8 lines 39-46; compare with claim 25 "program code for *receiving a definition file including document type definitions (DTD)*").

- a file including a number of objects indicative of "decorative" attributes, such as font, etc. (Borgendale Figures 19-21 - middle section in each figure; compare with claim 25 "...*the metafile including a number of displayable objects and respective decoration attributes about each of the displayable objects*").

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30). Borgendale does not specifically teach display of said metafile with a DTD and objects. However, Fuji Xerox teaches a document editing device which performs structure editing of a document displayed as a table, based on a DTD (Fuji Xerox Abstract; compare with claim 25 "*program code for displaying a metafile along with the definition file...*"). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Fuji Xerox to Borgendale, because of Fuji

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Xerox's taught advantage of graphical displays regarding structured files, providing a user of Borgendale a way to visualize structural mapping.

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) said files revealing an association of elements and objects (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30, Figures 19-21; compare with claim 25 "*program code for associating at least one of the definitions in the definition file with one of the displayable objects*").

In regard to dependent claims 26-38, claims 26-38 reflect the machine readable medium comprising computer readable instructions for performing the methods as claimed in claims 2-14 respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 39, Borgendale teaches:

- an editor for producing/modifying structured documents (Borgendale Abstract; compare with claim 39 "*a machine readable medium... the machine readable medium comprising:*").

- receiving a document within a document construction module with DTDs, which can reside on a diskette (Borgendale column 8 lines 39-46; compare with claim 39 "*a definition file including...document type definitions includes an identifier*").

- a file including a number of objects indicative of "decorative" attributes, such as font, etc. (Borgendale Figures 11-12, 19-21 - middle section in each figure; compare with claim 39 "...wherein the metafile including a number of displayable objects and respective decoration attributes about each of the displayable objects, and wherein each of the document type definitions includes an identifier").

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- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30). Borgendale does not specifically teach display of said metafile with a DTD and objects. However, Fuji Xerox teaches a document editing device which performs structure editing of a document displayed as a table, based on a DTD (Fuji Xerox Abstract; compare with claim 39 “*activating an environment including a first display and a second display...including document type definitions (DTD)*”). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply Fuji Xerox to Borgendale, because of Fuji Xerox’s taught advantage of graphical displays regarding structured files, providing a user of Borgendale a way to visualize structural mapping.

- Borgendale teaches a document construction module comprising groups of DTDs and corresponding sets of base-styles (Borgendale column 8 lines 40-46; compare with claim 39 “*program code for grouping a number of group objects, each of the group objects including a number of the displayable objects*”).

- a document type definition with a file indicating a base style for a document (a metafile) said files revealing an association of elements and objects (Borgendale column 13 lines 18-30, Figures 19-21; compare with claim 39 “*program code for associating each of the group...in one of the document type definitions*”).

In regard to dependent claims 40, 41, 42, claims 40, 41, 42 reflect the machine readable medium comprising computer readable instructions for performing the methods as claimed in claims 16, 17, 21 respectively, and are rejected along the same rationale.

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Conclusion

7. Prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to disclosure.

Ferrel et al.	U.S. Patent No. 6,230,173	issued	May 2001
Parks	U.S. Patent No. 6,038,573	issued	March 2000
Gupta et al.	U.S. Patent No. 5,826,258	issued	October 1998
Madnick et al.	U.S. Patent No. 5,913,214	issued	June 1999

Gruser, J. Et al., Wrapper generation for Web accessible data sources, IEEE Cooperative Information Systems, August 20-22, 1998, pp.14-23.

Vidal, M.E. et al., A meta-wrapper for scaling up to multiple autonomous distributed information sources, IEEE Cooperative Information Systems, August 20-22, 1998, pp. 148-157.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William Bashore whose telephone number is (703) 308-5807. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon, can be reached on (703) 308-5186. The fax number to this art unit is (703) 308-6606.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

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9. **Any response to this action should be mailed to:**

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

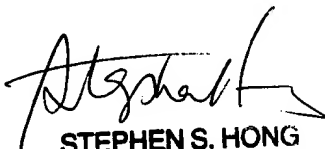
(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

or:

(703) 305-9724 (for informal or draft communications, please label
"PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

**Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive,
Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).**

William L. Bashore
6/25/2001


**STEPHEN S. HONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER**